

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

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VOL. VIII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY, 31, 1832.

NO. 33.

## MESSAGE

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
With documents relating to the capture, abduction, and imprisonment of American citizens, by the provincial authorities of New Brunswick, and the measures adopted in consequence thereof, by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1831.

To the Senate of the United States,  
I transmit herewith, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, of the 8th December, 1831, all the information in possession of the Executive, relative to "the capture, abduction, and imprisonment of American citizens, by the provincial authorities of New Brunswick, and the measures which, in consequence thereof, have been adopted by the Executive of the United States."

ANDREW JACKSON.

List of papers transmitted to the Senate, with the President's Message, relative to the imprisonment of American citizens, by the authorities of New Brunswick.

1. Letter from Mr. Van Buren to Gov. Smith, 9th March, 1831.  
2. The same to the same, 18th March 1831.

3. Mr. Livingston to the same, 5th Oct. 1831.

4. The same to the same, 21st Oct. 1831.

5. The same to the same, 10th Nov. 1831.

6. Mr. Livingston to Mr. Bankhead, 17th Oct. 1831.

7. The same to the same, 28th Nov. 1831.

8. Mr. Bankhead to Mr. Livingston, 1st Oct. 1831.

9. The same to the same, 20th Oct. 1831.

10. The same to the same, 25th Nov. 1831.

11. Gov. Smith to Mr. Livingston, with documents, 13th Oct. 1831.

12. Gov. Smith to Mr. Livingston, with documents, 10th Nov. 1831.

13. The same to the same, with documents, 12th Oct. 1831.

Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 9th March, 1831.

SIR: I had the honor yesterday to receive the letter which your excellency wrote to me on the 2d of this month, enclosing one addressed to the President of the United States, communicating resolves of the Legislature of Maine in relation to the boundary between that State and the British province of New Brunswick, and its reference to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands; and to state to your excellency, that I forthwith laid the letter for him, with its enclosures, before the President, agreeably to your request.

I am now directed by the President to inform your Excellency, as I have the honor of doing, that an official account has not yet been received by this Government, of the award of the King of the Netherlands upon the question submitted to his arbitration, in relation to the boundary referred to; but that as soon as it is received, he will cause a copy to be prepared, and communicated to your Excellency. In the mean time, I am authorized and directed by him to add, for the information of your Excellency, and of the Legislature of Maine, that its resolves shall receive all the attention of the Executive of the United States, to which the importance and delicacy of the points embraced in those resolves, and the deep interest which they involve as well as the high respectability of the source from which they emanate, so eminently entitle them.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

M. VAN BUREN.  
His Excellency SAM'L E. SMITH,  
Governor of the State of Maine,  
Portland.

Same to same.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 18th March, 1831.

SIR: By the President's direction, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, to your Excellency, a copy and translation of the award given in relation to the northeastern boundary of the United States, upon the question which was submitted to the King of the Netherlands by this Government and that of Great Britain concerning that boundary; which award was officially delivered to the Minister of the United States at the Hague, on the 10th day of January last, and by him forwarded to the department, where it was received on the 16th instant.

With a view of making your Excellency acquainted with the state of this transaction, as received here, I also transmit herewith, a copy of the protest which the Minister of the United States at the Hague thought it his duty, without instructions to that effect from the President, to address to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which he has accredited, against the award referred to, together with extracts

from his despatch to this department,— shewing the character of his protest, and the grounds upon which it was made, and a copy of the correspondence between himself and Sir Charles Bagot, the ambassador of Great Britain at the same court, upon the subject.

Mr. Preble has asked leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States, which will, forthwith be granted, and expressed an earnest wish that he may be further heard upon the subject before any measures in regard to it are adopted by the President.

I have the honor likewise by the direction of the President, to repeat the assurance which I made to your Excellency in his behalf, in my letter of the 9th inst., that the subject of this award will receive all attention and consideration to which its great importance and the interests of the State of Maine, so materially involved therein, especially entitle it, in the councils of the Executive of the United States; and to add that no time will be lost in communicating to your Excellency the result of his deliberations upon it as soon as he shall have determined upon the course which a sense of his high and responsible duties may suggest as proper on the occasion.

Under these circumstances, the President will rely with confidence upon the candor and liberality of your Excellency and the other constituted authorities of Maine, in appreciating the motives which may influence that course on his part, and in a correspondent interpretation of them to your constituents, in whose patriotism and discretion he has equal confidence.

In making this communication to your Excellency, I am instructed by the President to express his desire that, while the matter is under deliberation, no steps may be taken by the State of Maine, with regard to the disputed territory, which might be calculated to interrupt or embarrass the action of the Executive branch of this Government upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

M. VAN BUREN.  
His Excellency SAMUEL E. SMITH,  
Governor of Maine.

Mr. Livingston to Mr. Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Oct. 5th 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the copy of a note just received from the Charge d'Affaires of His Britannic Majesty. In directing me to make this communication, the President has directed me to ask for such information on the subject as you may possess, and to add the expression of his earnest wish that no measures may be taken by the State authorities that will change the state of things, before the whole subject can be acted upon at the ensuing session of Congress.

Your Excellency, and the people of your State, must be fully aware of the embarrassment which will be created by any act tending to produce irritation between the two countries, and, at the same time the utility of extending jurisdiction where it was not exercised before, and when it may be contested, or provoke a like extension on the other side, and that too so short a period before the meeting of Congress, when it cannot be doubted that such measures will be taken as will comport with justice, the peace of the nation, and the right of the State.

The President directs me to say that he relies on your Excellency's prudence to avoid any unnecessary exertion of authority over the contested ground, and to repress, as far as lies in your power all such acts as may endanger the quiet of the bordering territory.

Congress will meet in the course of a few weeks, and it will be a source of deep regret if the moderation and forbearance which have hitherto characterized the government & people of Maine should cease to guide them, when their further continuance, for so short a period, is of such consequence to the nation.

The President has instructed me to make these reflections, more from a feeling that it was his duty to communicate them, than from any fear that they would not suggest themselves to your Excellency, and have their proper influence. I have the honor to be &c.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.  
His Excellency SAMUEL E. SMITH,  
Governor of Maine.

Same to same.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, Oct. 21, 1831.

SIR: As soon as I had received your Excellency's letter of the 12th instant, I by direction of the President, wrote to the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty a note, of which the enclosed is a copy, by which you will observe the extreme desire of the Executive of the United States to conform, with scrupulous good faith, to the arrangement made with the Minister of Great Britain, for

preserving the state of things, as it then existed on both sides, until a final disposition could be made of the question.—

This arrangement between the two nations was communicated to your Excellency, and it was distinctly understood, that no exertion of the State authority in the parts of the disputed territory which were actually held by the British should interfere with this agreement.—

The first extract from your letter which I communicated in mine to Mr. Bankhead, gave the President reason to believe, as I expressed myself, that the election meetings at Madawaska were authorised as they were, clearly a breach

of the arrangement with the British.

The innovation on the existing state of things, in the disputed territory, being distinctly avowed by the Executive authority of the State, no act of authority or exercise of jurisdiction having followed the election, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of your recommending to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick the release of the prisoners who were arrested for exercising this act of authority, in the territory mutually claimed by the two nations, contrary to the understanding between their Governments.

It is their avowed object to avoid any collision until the intention of both parties in relation to the award shall be fully known; all subjects calculated to produce irritation, therefore, ought evidently to be avoided. The arrest of the persons concerned in the election must produce that feeling in a high degree. A conviction cannot take place without eliciting a decision from the bench declaratory of, and enforcing the jurisdiction over the territory in dispute, which it is the present policy of both powers to avoid, at least for the short time that must elapse before the question can be finally settled.

If punishment should follow conviction, the passions that would be excited must inevitably be hostile to that spirit of conciliation so necessary where sacrifices of national feeling and individual interest are required for the common good. It would be absurd here to enter into the question of title. Both parties claim it; no act that either can do is necessary to assist its right, while there is hope of an amicable arrangement; and it was with this view of the subject that mutual understanding has been had, to leave things in the state in which they are, until the question of a ward is settled.

On the part of the Americans, some individuals, in contravention of this understanding, have proceeded to do acts, which, if followed out, would change the political State of part of the disputed land; but it has not so been followed out: it is disavowed by the power whose assent is necessary to carry it into execution. It is, therefore, of no avail, and can have no more effect than if the number of men had met at Madawaska, and declared themselves duly elected members of the British Parliament. The act interferes with no right; it comes into actual collision with no established power.

Not so the punishment of the individuals concerned. This is at once a practical decision of the question, and may lead to retaliating legal measures; if the Lieut. Governor of N. Brunswick feels himself obliged, as he says he does to impose the authority of the law with

which he thinks the boundaries of his province; will not the same feeling excite the Governor of Maine, under the same sense of duty, to pursue the like measures; and thus the fruits of moderation and mutual forbearance, during so long a period, will be lost for the want of perseverance in them for the short time that is now wanting to bring the controversy to an amicable close. It is, therefore, sir, that I invite your interposition with his Excellency, the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick to induce him to set at liberty the persons arrested on their engagement to make no change in the state of things until the business shall be finally decided between the two Governments. On our part, the desire of the General Government to avoid

any measures tending to a change in the existing state of things on our northeastern boundary, has been fully, and it is believed, efficaciously expressed to the Executive of the State of Maine, so that the actual relation of the State with the neighboring province, will not in future suffer any change.

I have great pleasure, sir, in renewing on this occasion, the assurance of my high consideration.

E. LIVINGSTON.

CHARLES BANKHEAD,  
Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Maj.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, Nov. 28, 1832.

The undersigned, Secretary of State, &c. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note from Mr. Bankhead, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, of the 25th instant, accompanied by the copy of a letter from Sir A. Campbell, the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick; by both of which the Secretary of State is informed, that the citizens of the United States lately under prosecution at Fredericton for acts done in the territory now possessed by Great Britain, within that country claimed by both that power and the United States, have been set at liberty, in accordance with the suggestions made in the former correspondence between Mr. B. and the Secretary of State. Mr. B.'s note, with its enclosure, has been laid before the President, who has instructed the undersigned to express his satisfaction at the low, Dyer of New Haven, Smith of

have been complied with, and to say that he considers it as a proof of the disposition of his Britannic Majesty's officers to preserve the harmony that so happily subsists between the two Governments.

The undersigned renews to Mr. B. the assurance of his high consideration.

E. LIVINGSTON.

CHARLES BANKHEAD Esq.  
Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Maj.

[Here follows the letter of Mr. Bankhead to Mr. Livingston, dated Oct. 1, 1831, complaining of an attempt by certain persons to elect town officers, &c. at Madawaska, under authority of the State of Maine, and to substantiate the charge, transmitting a copy of the warrant directed by William D. Williamson to Walter Powers, to hold a town meeting to choose selectmen, town clerk, &c. with a certificate from J. A. Macaulay, "Warden of the disputed territory," certifying that such town meeting was held, &c.]

On the 20th Oct. Mr. Bankhead again acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Livingston's note of the 19th, informing him that it had been transmitted to the Lieut. Gov. of N. Brunswick.]

To be continued.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Megquier, Bouteille, and Thayer of the Senate, and Messrs. Williams of Augusta, Dane of Kennebunk, McCrate of Nobleboro', Kent of Bangor, and Cilley of Thomaston.

On Literary Institutions—Messrs. Huntington, Keith, and Groton of the Senate, and Messrs. Clifford of Newfield, Dummer of Hallowell, Pierce of Gorham, Fessenden of Portland, Boyd of Harmony.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Emerson, Bouteille, and Ingalls of the Senate, and Messrs. Magoun of Bath, Lord of South Berwick, Gerrish of Portland, Dunlap of Brunswick, and Robinson of Augusta.

On Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Davee, Pike, and Lithgow of the Senate, and Messrs. Beither of Farmington, Dunn of Poland, Robinson of Newcastle, Tuttle of Canaan, and Allen of Greene.

On Division of Towns—Messrs. Merrill, Webb and Smith of the Senate, and Messrs. Shaw of Sanford, Francis of Leeds, Strout of Limerick, Lancey of Palmyra, and Gove of Corinth.

On State Lands—Messrs. Sweat, Talbot, and Emerson of the Senate, and Messrs. O'Brien of Machias, Williams of Augusta, Phelps of Fairfield, McElan of Fryeburg, and Miller of Howland.

On State Roads—Messrs. Keith, Burnham, and Davee of the Senate, and Messrs. Jarvis of Ellsworth, Thompson of Topsham, Fish of Lincoln, Butterfield of Sidney, and Lane of Alexander.

On State Prison—Messrs. Thayer, Hodgman and Gibson of the Senate, and Messrs. Watts of St. George, Reed of Phipsbury, Chase of Atkinson, Emery of Biddeford, and Robinson of Bethel.

On Turnpikes, Bridges, and Canals—Messrs. Ingalls, Talbot, and Bridgeman of the Senate, and Messrs. Cummings of Cape Elizabeth, Parsons of Kennebunkport, Woodbury of Ninot, Shapleigh of Berwick, and True of North Yarmouth.

On the Militia—Messrs. Hodgman, Smith, and Goodwin of the Senate, and Messrs. Steele of Brownfield, Baker of Windham, Kinsman of Corpville, Sawyer of Brooks, and Gracelon of Lewiston.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Smith, Scammon, and Lithgow of the Senate, Messrs. Crowell of Waterville, Triston of Cornish, Chamberlain of Foxcroft, Bradbury of Athens, and Callison of Charlotte.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Pike, Eastman and Merritt of the Senate, and Messrs. Smith of Westbrook, Parsons of Sebec, Clark of Windham, Soule of Freeport, Lake of Bucksport.

On Accounts—Messrs. Goodwin, Webb and Lithgow of the Senate, and Messrs. Robinson of Vassalboro', Bodwell of Shapleigh, Libbey of China, Mowry of Lubec, and Strout of Lurham.

Incorporation of Parishes—Messrs. Scammon and Pike, of the Senate, and Messrs. Sweet of Prospect, Baxter of Bristol, Lord of Trenton, Hunt of Avon, and Jordan of Raymond.

On Interior Fisheries—Messrs. Eastman and Gibson of the Senate, and Messrs. M'Kown of Borthay, Cunningham of Edgecomb, and Worcester of Vinalhaven.

On Application for Military Pensions—Messrs. Burnham and Bridgeman of the Senate, and Tewksbury of Oxford, Eastbrook of Camden, and Bartlett of Norway.

On Claims—Messrs. Gaten, Webb, and Sweat of the Senate, and Messrs. Knowlton of Montville, Eaton of Winslow, Dyer of New Haven, Smith of Gray, and Cary of Houlton.

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

*On Public Buildings*—Messrs. Hunton, Emerson and Ingalls of the Senate, and Messrs. Washburn of Livermore, Porter of New Portland, Dummer of Hallowell, Knowlton of Montville, and Smith of Portland.

## SELECT COMMITTEES

*On that part of the Message relating to the North Eastern Boundary*—Messrs. Williams of Augusta, O'Brien of Machias Clifford of Newfield, Gerrish of Portland, McCrate of Nobleborough, Dummer of Hallowell, Steele of Brownfield, Jarvis of Ellsworth.

*The Treasurer's Report*—Messrs. Nason of Orono, Folsom of Eastport, Eustis of Dixfield, Kidder of Norridgewock, Ingalls, of Bridgton.

*Auditing Accounts against the State*—Messrs. Clark of Hallowell, Robinson of Vassalborough, Webber of York, Rust of Washington, Ludden of Canton.

## IN THE SENATE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Meguire, from the joint committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the North-eastern Boundary and the abduction of some of our citizens, made a report thereon, which was laid on the table, and Monday next at ten o'clock in the forenoon assigned as the time for a second reading, and 500 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. Lithgow member elect from Lincoln, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The committee of both branches of the Legislature, to which was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Northeastern Boundary of the State, have had the same under consideration, and report in part:

That, by the treaty of Peace of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, the North and East Boundary of the United States, is agreed and declared to be "from the Northwest angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river."

East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source, directly North to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those that fall into the River St. Lawrence."

By the Proclamations and other acts of the British Government, long prior to the treaty of peace, the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, and consequently the northern boundary of the province of Nova Scotia, was defined and described thus: "crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of north latitude,—passes along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea, and also along the North Coast of the Bay des Chaleurs;" and the Western line of the province of Nova Scotia, and consequently, the Northwest angle thereof, was as early as 1763, defined and described by a public act of the King of G. Britain, in these words: "bounded by a line drawn from Cape Sable, across the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, to the mouth of the river St. Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of our Colony of Quebec."

The river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of 1783, has been ascertained and agreed upon by the respective Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and a monument was erected, at its source by consent of both Governments, and as the point from which the due north line to the highlands, was to be run, and it only remains that the line from that monument to the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, or to the south line of the Province of Quebec, be run and marked, to designate upon the earth, the line between the United States and the British Province of Nova Scotia, agreed upon and described in the treaty of 1783.

By surveys which have been made, partly by both Governments, and partly by the American government alone, of the line running north from said monument, it is known and certainly ascertained, that the place of residence, as well as the place of meeting, of those of our citizens, who have been arrested and forcibly carried before a foreign tribunal, and there condemned and punished, was within the limits of this State.

The course which shall be adopted by the General Government, as well as by this State, is pregnant with most important consequences, and while the people of Maine look to the wisdom and power of the Union for that protection which the Federal Constitution guarantees to each State, they also look to this Legislature for the adoption of all measures, which may tend to obtain that protection, and to secure to every citizen of Maine the sacred rights of liberty, and protection of person and property, when acting under the constitutional laws of the State.

This State having protested against the right of the general government, to submit to arbitration a question, which might jeopardize our territorial rights, and having adopted sundry Resolutions and reports of Legislative Committees, expressive of her views in relation to this subject, which have been communicated to the general government, and may be referred to your Committee, do not deem it necessary, at this time, to enter more into detail; but they recommend the adoption of the Resolutions, which are herewith respectfully submitted.

J. L. MEGUIRE,  
T. BOUTELLE,  
WM. EMERSON,  
R. WILLIAMS,  
JERE O'BRIEN,  
N. CLIFFORD,  
JOS. M. GERRISH,  
J. MCGRATE,  
C. DUMMER,  
JAMES STEELE,  
CHARLES JARVIS,

*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States does not invest the General Government with unlimited and absolute powers, but confers only a special and modified sovereignty, without authority to transfer to a foreign power any portion of territory belonging to a State, without its consent.

*Resolved*, "That if there is an attribute of State Sovereignty which is unqualified and undeniable, it is the right of jurisdiction to the uttermost limits of State Territory; and if a single obligation under the Constitution rests upon the Confederacy, it is to guarantee the integrity of this territory to the undisturbed enjoyment of the States."

*Resolved*, That the doings of the King of Holland on the subject of the boundary between the United States and Great Britain, are not a decision of the question submitted to the King of the Netherlands; and that his recommendation of a suitable or convenient line of boundary is not obligatory upon the parties to the submission.

*Resolved*, That this State protest against the adoption, by the Government of the U. States, of the line of boundary between Great Britain and the United States; inasmuch as it will be a violation of the rights of Maine—rights acknowledged and insisted upon by the General Government, and will be a precedent which endangers the integrity, as well as the Independence, of every State in the Union.

*Resolved*, That while the people of this State are disposed to yield a ready obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, they will never consent to surrender any portion of their territory, on the recommendation of a Foreign power.

*Resolved*, That the Governor, with the advice of Council be authorized to appoint a competent Agent, whose duty it shall be, as soon as may be, to repair to the city of Washington, and deliver to the President of the United States a copy of the preceding Report and Resolutions with a request that he will lay the same before the Senate of the United States; and also deliver a copy to the Vice President, to each of the Heads of Departments, and to each member of the Senate, and to our Representatives in Congress.

*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, to use their best efforts to prevent our State from being dismembered, our territory alienated, and our just rights prostrated, by the adoption of a new line for our North Eastern Boundary, as recommended by the King of Holland.

*Resolved*, That the Agent to be appointed by the Governor and Council, be instructed to co-operate with our Senators and Representatives, in advocating and enforcing the principals advanced, and positions taken, in the foregoing Resolutions, and in supporting all such measures as shall be deemed best calculated to preserve the integrity of our territory and citizens from being transferred to a Foreign Power.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. Sweat arose and said, Mr. President—Since the last adjournment of the Senate, a solemn event has occurred which becomes my duty, to announce to this body. The Hon. Benjamin Pike, one of my colleagues, senator from York district, expired at his lodgings at the house of Mr. J. Means, of this town, on Saturday evening last, having been confined only one week.—But a few days since he was in his seat at this board; he is now numbered among the dead. Surely this is a loud admonition to us to be also ready.

In the discharge of his duties as a senator, those of us who have been associated with Mr. Pike in this branch of the Legislature, can bear testimony to the indefatigable industry, and the patriotic success with which he ever devoted the best efforts of a discriminating mind, characterized by strong common sense and sound judgment. So far as he has been known as a public man, he has commanded respect. Allow me to say.

Mr. President, that in the town of Saco, the place of his nativity and residence, and where he has been known in private life, he has been universally esteemed and respected for his moral virtues. For several years he represented his native town in the Legislature of Massa-

chusetts, and for several years he has been at the head of the municipal concerns of that town. It may emphatically be said of him that he was one of the fathers of the town of Saco. By this dispensation of divine Providence, his surviving companion and only daughter are bereft of a kind, affectionate provident husband and father; his other near relatives and intimate acquaintances of a highly valued friend, and the town of Saco of one of its best citizens.

Mr. Meguire offered the following resolution:

As it has pleased the Sovereign Disposer of events to remove by death the Hon. Benjamin Pike, a highly esteemed member of this board, from the county of York.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Senate, as a mark of their respect for the memory and virtues of the deceased, will wear tassel on the left arm during the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, Ordered—That a message be sent to the House, informing that body that in consequence of the death of Benjamin Pike, the Senate will forthwith adjourn to half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

## AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Keith, Ordered,—That — be a committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting a monument over the remains of Enoch Lincoln, now interred in the public grounds—and Messrs. Keith and Boutelle were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Bridgman offered a resolve which was read once and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, viz:

*Resolved*, That the Age, a newspaper printed in Augusta, be, and the same is hereby declared to be the public newspaper in this State, in which shall be published the laws and resolves of a public nature, and also all advertisements, notices, or orders required by law to be published in the public newspaper of this State.

*Resolved*, That all resolves of parts of resolves inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

## IN THE HOUSE.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

The report of the Warden of the State Prison was received, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from Mr. Webster, Councillor elect, declining that office.

Communications were received from the Clerks of the counties of Washington and Penobscot, stating the amount of fees received in their offices during the last three years.

Mr. Frost called up the order introduced by him on Friday last. While the Speaker was reading the order, a message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. Pike, Senator from York, and informing the House that the Senate had adjourned, and requesting the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Dane of Kennebunk then rose and addressed the chair nearly as follows—

Mr. Speaker; To say that the intelligence just communicated is melancholy.

It is only repeating a trite observation.—The deceased was upwards of fifty years of age—a respectable mechanic—a native of Saco, where his life had been characterized by acts of usefulness and benevolence—where his fellow citizens had for a series of years entrusted to him their most important Municipal concerns.

A more general expression of the confidence of his fellow citizens was manifested by placing him in the station which he so recently filled. In noticing the death of such a man we show a respect for the people who elect him.

The constant echo of the voice of disease in this Hall should remind us that death may be near us. By pausing for a moment in our regular business to reflect on this occurrence we shall come together better prepared to execute the important trusts confided to us. I therefore move that this House do now adjourn.

The House then adjourned.

Afternoon.—On motion of Mr. Clifford, the House took up the report of the committee on contested elections, against the right of Moses Shaw to a seat in the House, as representative from Wiscasset.

The Speaker read a printed report concluding with a resolution that Mr. Shaw was not duly elected. The report and resolution were adopted without opposition.

Mr. Dummer offered an order, that the town officers of Wiscasset be notified of the vacancy, and required to order an election for the purpose of filling it.

Mr. Clifford moved that the order be laid on the table, and that Wednesday next at ten o'clock, be assigned for taking it up. After the presentation of several petitions, the House adjourned.

## IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

*Ordered*, That the committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law for the support of Paupers, that in all actions brought for their support where their settlement is contested, that the parties prevailing shall in all cases recover full costs, and to report by bill or otherwise.

## IN THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Courts in Kennebec County, stating in part, the amount of fees received in his office, during the years 1830 and 1831.

On motion of Mr. Parsons of Sebec, Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the State shall pay costs of defendants in criminal actions, when said defendants shall be acquitted.

The report of the joint committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the North Eastern Boundary and abduction of citizens, was received from the Senate, and taken up in the House.

Mr. Belcher, of Farmington, moved to amend by striking out the sixth and last resolves, which provide for the appointment of an agent to be sent to Washington. Mr. B. said in support of his motion, that he was not aware of any new facts to be laid before Congress.

We already had seven Representatives and two Senators there, and we had reason to suppose they were well acquainted with the subject, and fully competent to attend to the interest of this State. He for one, he said, had such entire confidence in the National Administration, that he doubted not the President and every head of department had informed themselves of all the facts in the case, and that we should have justice done us without sending a special agent to Washington.

Mr. Lowell offered to amend the amendment by striking out in the sixth resolve, all after the word Governor,—and inserting in lieu thereof, "be directed to forward a copy of this report and of these resolves to the President of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Mr. Belcher accepted the amendment of Mr. Lowell, and Mr. B.'s amendment was then adopted, 77 to 25.

Mr. Williams, of Augusta, said he misunderstood the question before the House. He supposed it was on adopting the amendment offered by Mr. Lowell to the amendment of Mr. Belcher. He did not before understand that the amendment offered by Mr. Lowell was accepted by the gentleman from Farmington. Mr. W. therefore requested some gentleman who voted in the majority, to move a reconsideration, that the subject might be again open for discussion.

Mr. Smith, of Westbrook, accordingly moved a reconsideration of the vote to amend.

Mr. Williams then spoke at considerable length in favor of reconsideration & in favor of sending an agent to Washington. He thought some good might be done, and no expense should be spared. The echo of the influenza prevented our hearing him distinctly enough to report his observations at length. When Mr. W. took his seat, the motion to reconsider was put and carried, 65 to 33. The Report and Resolves were then read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

An order was introduced by Mr. Hamilton and passed to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the uniform promulgation of the laws of this State by public newspapers or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Hallowell, Ordered, That the joint Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the remedy by civil actions against Town and Plantations for damages happening to persons, their teams, carts and carriages, passing and travelling thereon from any defect in the highways.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

## IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Holmes presented the petition of Joseph Wright, late a pensioner of the United States, praying to be restored to the pension roll.

Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of Prosper Airy, which was read twice and committed.

The resolution introduced on a former day by Mr. Bouldin, on the subject of ad valorem duties on certain goods, was then taken up; Mr. Stewart moved to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures instead of the Committee on Commerce. A debate ensued, which continued till the expiration of the hour.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, on the appropriation bill; the amendment of Mr. Jenifer, to fix the ratio at 45,000, was negatived. Mr. Stewart proposed another amendment, to fix it at 46,000.

This was discussed until near 4 o'clock, when the committee rose, & the House adjourned.

A young female was found frozen to death in N. Y. the 28th ult.

## STATE HOUSE, &c.

The general appearance of the State House has been well described in the papers already—it appears too narrow in proportion to its other dimensions, as you approach it either from the North or the South; but when you arrive at a point where you can have a fair view of its front, it exhibits a magnificent appearance. The granite walls and pillars are of a beautiful light color, and elegantly wrought. The inside of the building is also finished in a very beautiful style.

seem to be pretty well planned except the Representatives' Hall, which is quite too small for convenience or comfort. The seats are circular and so constructed that each member sits facing the Speaker's chair. In the front seats but two members can sit, but they increase in length as they recede back, and six are required to occupy some of the back seats; so that if a member in the middle wishes to step out he is under the necessity of disturbing 2 or 3 of his neighbors, and the same again when he takes his seat. Besides these inconveniences, there is another which is quite as much to be regretted, as it is the cause of producing even more disturbance in the House than the one above alluded to. It is the want of suitable accommodations for spectators, lobby members, &c. There are, to be sure, two small galleries, which by the bye, are generally filled; but upon the floor of the House there is only a narrow passage, say 4 or 5 feet wide, running across the Hall back of the members' seats, and there is no entrance to the Hall except by a door at each end of this passage. The passage is generally filled with spectators, who are obliged to stand and look over the shoulders of the members; and if a member is desirous of going out he must elbow and push himself through the crowd as well as he can. On the right and left of the Speaker's chair perhaps a dozen spectators can be accommodated with seats, and these are generally occupied by lawyers, or judges, or generals, or some others, who probably consider themselves entitled to a distinguished seat.

The Senate Chamber is sufficiently large to accommodate that body well, and affords about as much room as the House of Rep's. The Senate Board is formed of two semi-circular tables, the one within the other, with an opening in the centre for a passage by which the members pass to their seats. This is located in the North wing of the building. In the South wing is the Council chamber, which is also pretty large and convenient. The Hall of the House of Rep's. Senate and Council chambers, are each furnished with an elegant glass chandelier: that in the Rep's. Hall is very large. The offices of Sec. and Treas. of State, Adg't Gen'l., and Land office are upon the lower floor and I believe are very convenient. There are also in the building not less than a dozen rooms appropriated to the use of Committees, besides rooms for the engrossing Clerks, lobbies, &c. With regard to the Hotels, I am unable to say much: but believe there are several very good ones here.—

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

## The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

*Hang out your banner on the outward wall.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

**HENRY CLAY.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**JOHN SERGEANT.**

We intended a few strictures upon the subject of the following communication ere this time; but we were deprived of the paper; and therefore we now give place to a "A Free Man" who has anticipated many of the remarks which we should have made. We do not consider the discussion of the question of slavery as "extremely imprudent." We deem the adversity or prosperity of one State as affecting the interests of another in many respects. On this principle we will maintain our ground.

Mr. GOODNOW.

Sir.—The Editor of the Age seems to be affected with a very delicate sensibility for his southern brethren, who are *justly*, beginning to feel some of the miseries of slavery recoil upon their own heads. He reproaches the question, "the insurrection of the blacks, discussed in our Lyceum, as "ill chosen, ill timed and highly reprehensible." He styles the present generation of southerners "an innocent generation" not deserving "by way of punishment" the "calamities," which a just and benevolent providence has brought upon them. He calls them as "patriotic a people as ever existed." If in reality they be as great patriots as ever existed, ought they not to show some sympathy at least for those, whom they, or their fathers have torn from their country, their homes, and from every thing else which can render life a blessing. "The southern people," says he, "are not insensible to the curses of slavery. They do not regard the slave holding privilege as an original benefit." It is true that they are beginning to learn, by experience that the "way of transgressors is hard," and that "the oppressor shall not go unpunished," but I have yet to learn whether they would consider all the sufferings of the poor slave himself, a very great evil, if they did not fear that it would recoil on their own heads. But why this sensibility to the evils of slavery now? Why; merely because they are not the sole lords and are not now able in every instance to keep the slaves under as formerly, and therefore they fear that retaliation which their own hearts would prompt them to, were they in the place of the slave. We have no squeamishness, lest our southern brethren should think us "ungenerous" in expressing our sentiments at the present time; we have told them, and we tell them again, that we do test their conduct as slave holders, and that we regard every effort of the blacks to regain their liberty, in what way soever it may be manifested, as worthy of the name of patriotism; and while we express to them our sentiments, that we would not willingly lend our aid in suppressing the rising germ of liberty in the blacks, we assure our brethren that we will cordially co-operate with them in any measures for the honorable emancipation of all the blacks from the thralldom of slavery.

A FREE MAN.

Norway, Jan 24, 1831.

COLD WEATHER EXCUSE.—The mercury of an accurate Thermometer in Minot, stood on Friday morning last, 21 degrees below zero—and on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, very near 22 degrees below zero!

At a meeting of the "Oxford County Lyceum," instituted for the promotion of intellectual and moral improvement, holden at the Court House in Paris, on Wednesday evening, January 25th, 1832.

The meeting was called to order by Levi Whitman Esq.

Peter C. Virgin, Esq. was elected President pro tem, and

Thomas Clark, Esq. was elected Secretary pro tem.

On motion of the Hon. Stephen Emery, Voted, That the following be the order of exercises of the evening, viz: Singing—Address by the Rev. Amos J. Cook—Singing—Reports of Committees. Whereupon, after singing, Rev. Amos J. Cook delivered an address to the association.

On motion of Levi Whitman, Esq. Voted, That the Committee appointed to report "what are the reciprocal rights, powers, and duties of parents, scholars, and teachers, in their relation to our public schools," now report, which report was read by the Hon. Stephen Emery, and

On motion of Levi Whitman, Esq. is accepted, and directed to be published in the several papers printed in the county.

On motion of the Hon. Stephen Emery, Voted, That the "Standing Committee of Literature," appointed "to examine all school Books now in use in our public schools, and such as are now offered for public patronage; and to make such a selection therefrom as they may think proper to be recommended for the use of schools; and to examine all school books that may be hereafter published, and report their opinion of the same, signifying whether any new book should be substituted for any other in use or supplied in addition to books used in schools," now report—

Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Cook rose, and stated "that altho' he was chairman of said Committee, he had been unable to confer with any other member of the Committee, yet he had prepared something in the shape of Report, for himself, which might or might not be read, as the Society desired"—and said report was read, by request of the Society—and

On motion of T. J. Carter Esq. Voted, To recommend the subject, and that three members be added to the Standing Committee on Literature, to be appointed by the President—who whereupon appointed W. K. Porter, T. J. Carter and Henry Farwell, Esquires.

On motion of R. K. Goodenow, Esq. Voted, That when the association adjourn, they adjourn to meet at Paris, on Wednesday evening, succeeding the third Tuesday of May next.

On motion of R. K. Goodenow Esq. Voted, That the thanks of this society be presented to the Rev. Mr. Cook, for the able and interesting address with which he has favored the Society this evening.

On motion of T. J. Carter Esq. Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the several newspapers printed in this county.

On motion of T. J. Carter Esq. Voted, That this Society now adjourn.

THOMAS CLARK, Sec'y. pro tem.

We think the Editor of the Augusta Courier as much mistaken in his sayings respecting our article upon catamounts, as he was in seeing Capt. Jack Downing fishing for suet on the river at Augusta.

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING LAST. Question—Is a man justifiable, under ordinary circumstances, in leading a single life?

### SUNFLOWER OIL.

If we may credit a statement in the American Farmer, the production of sunflower oil is likely to become a great business in Pennsylvania—quite superceding the manufacture of linseed, sperm and even olive oils.—Mr. Barritt of York, Pa., made large quantity of this oil last autumn, which the editor of the Farmer has examined in all its stages. The cultivation of the sunflower for oil is said to be much more profitable to the farmer than the production of linseed oil. Each bushel yields a gallon, worth one dollar. The oil cake nearly pays for the extraction of the oil, it being an excellent article of food for horses and cattle.

The sunflower oil has been tried in paint, and found to answer an excellent purpose, as it dries with great facility. It answers a good purpose for lamps—having this advantage over sperm oil, that it is perfectly free from offensive smell. For the table, the Editor of the Farmer, who has used a great deal of it, says it is cheaper and to many has a more agreeable flavor. He shall never use olive oil while he can get the sunflower oil.

In the extraction of the oil, the process is the same as with flax seed, excepting that the sunflower seed must be hulled before being ground. For this purpose a machine is used. The production of linseed oil is rapidly declining in Pennsylvania, before the popularity of that extracted from sunflower seed.

Whether all this account is to be credited without any allowance for the descriptions of sanguine manufacturers, remains to be seen. We are persuaded, however, that something ought to be done to protect the public against many current deceptions in the manufacture of oils. There is very little pure oil of any kind to be found in market. Most of the sperm is mixed with coarser whale oil, which appears very well; and painters assure us that it is with great difficulty they can obtain unadulterated linseed oil. Some of the work in the State House we believe has suffered from the impositions of the manufacturers of oil.

*Jug. Courier.*

The Globe and other Jackson papers are insinuating most dishonorably that the ball which has been lately extracted from Jackson's arm, was put there by the enemies of his country. The Globe does not make such an assertion directly, which it would, were it a fact, but says the ball was lodged there during the war.

Yes, indeed, it was lodged there during the war. But who lodged it there? Col. Thomas Benton now in the U. S. Senate, and one of Jackson's Regulars, in that body. It was lodged there in that

bloody affray which Jackson had with the two Bentons, Jesse and Thomas. Such

is the fact universally known and undenied at Washington. Why then does the Globe prevaricate, attempt to put

distant presses upon a false scent? Most certainly there can be no other cause.

Then what can we think of the administrative organ, which, under the eye of the President, attempts to deceive the public?

*Portland Advertiser.*

The unfortunate individual who has the stamp of darkness impressed upon his complexion, seems to be buffeted and repelled from all parts of the land; proscribed from one spot, he seeks another only to be met with contumely and reproach; and go where he will, he is never free from persecuting contempt and insult.—Virginia is considering the importance of expelling the free blacks from her territory, and Ohio has already prohibited their introduction there, and now Pennsylvania, as matter of self-preservation, is designing to adopt similar proscriptive measures. When all the states in the Union have passed similar statutes to prevent an influx of a free colored race, whence shall the liberated black go, and where shall he reside? This seems to us an approximation to a strange state of things, and nothing but extermination, total and entire, can render compliance with such strange legislative proceedings possible.—*Northampton Courier.*

GIRARD'S WILL. The last Lynn Register refers to this Will in the following pertinent style:

We are not informed what part of his immense wealth was obtained from the product of his slaves; but it appears that while his thoughts were turned towards the termination of all earthly things, he claimed the right to retain the blacks in bondage, and even after twenty years more of degrading servitude, they and their offspring are to be sold, and the proceeds applied to adorn the city of New Orleans. But in the day of general retribution, the oppressor and the oppressed must be arraigned before a just tribunal, where no difference of complexion or desparity of wealth will avail to avert the awful sentence.

On motion of T. J. Carter Esq. Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the several newspapers printed in this county.

On motion of T. J. Carter Esq. Voted, That this Society now adjourn.

THOMAS CLARK, Sec'y. pro tem.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—By the ship Congress, Capt. Minor, we have received Vera Cruz papers to the 4th inst. inclusive. They contain an Act of the garrison of Vera Cruz, demanding of His Ex. the Vice President of the Republic, the dismissal of his present ministry. The ambitious and talented Gen. Santa Anna being at the head of the movement, there is no telling where it will end.

Among the passengers in the Congress is G. B. Jamieson Esq. bearer of a Commercial Treaty between Mexico & the U. States. This Treaty has long been hanging by the eye-lids, & we are glad to see any indication of its being about to be carried into effect.

The Charges de Affaires of France and Guatemala were presented to the Vice President on the 23d December. Also Mr. Tornel submitted his papers on his return from the United States.

Some disturbances had taken place in the State of Jalisco.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

DISTURBANCES IN GUATEMALA.—From letters published in the Redactor of Saturday, it appears that the town and garrison of Omoa, on the 20th November, pronounced against "the tyrannical government of President Morazan," deposing the officers acting under his command, and inviting Col. Vicente Dominguez, who had been expelled from the country by Morazan, to return and place himself at the head of the new movement. The invitation was accepted. On the 28th he left the place of his retirement, accompanied by several other officers, and planned an expedition against the castle of St. Felipe del Golfo, which was executed with so much success, that on the 4th of Dec. he made himself master of the post without firing a gun, taking prisoners the commandant Pinto, and Sergeant Major Domingo Llera. He has captured 1700 muskets, out of 2000 arrived from England for the government, 500 carbines, 500 pair of pistols, 500 sabres, and 12,500 pounds of powder. Commandants Pinto and Peña Lara, the Durantes, and some others were confined as prisoners in the castle of Omoa. It is also stated that Truxillo had declared for Dominguez' party.

By the ship Franklin New-York from St. Petersburg, we learn that on the evening of the 19th, the line of battle ship *Fort Champenoise*, Rear Admiral Plate, having just returned from a 6 years cruise in the Mediterranean, and on the point of hauling into the Mole, took fire and burnt to the water's edge—225 souls perishing in the conflagration. The fire was said to have originated from a lantern being imprudently left open while sweeping out the Magazine.

A paragraph from Digby, Nova Scotia, states that the fine packet Caroline had been lost, and every person on board perished, including seven heads of families. A brig had also been wrecked and six of the crew lost.

POLISH STANDARDS. Lafayette, in a letter to William Rand Stacy, Esq. of this city, acknowledges the receipt of the Polish Standards, and says they have, at the request of several distinguished Poles in Paris, been for the present deposited at his lodgings, where they become an object of patriotic pilgrimage. He adds:

"How much delighted I have been with this new specimen of Bostonians' sympathy for the cause of freedom and patriotic heroism, and with an additional token of your kindness to me, nobody in your beloved city will question. I however beg you to present the young men of Boston, the worthy grandsons of my revolutionary companions, with a particular tender of my gratitude and devoted affection."

THE AMERICAN FARMER, A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

IT is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS OF NO. 45, VOL. 13.

PRIZE ESSAY, at the Liverpool Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting, 1831; by the Rev. Henry Berry, concluded—ON PLANTING—ON THE CULTURE OF PLANTATIONS; SOIL, PRUNING, THINNING, REMEDIES FOR ACCIDENTAL INJURIES TO PLANTS—DISEASES OF FOREST TREES; OF THE TANNING AFFORDED BY THE BARK OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF TREES—SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CULTURE OF THE CHEROKEE OR NODENSCHE ROSE, AS A HEDGE PLANT—FRUITS—INQUIRY—WINE MAKING—INSTRUCTIONS FOR FISHERMEN—BOTS IN HORSES—STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION—IMMENSE NUMBER OF MICE—EDITORIAL—PRICES CURRENT IN NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE—ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTENTS OF NO. 45, VOL. 13.

AT BLACK LAKE, L. I. MR. JAMES ANDERSON, TO MISS ANNE BREAD.

WHILE TOASTS THEIR LOVELY INFLUENCE SPREAD,  
AND FOPS AROUND THEM FLUTTER,  
I'LL BE CONTENT WITH ANNE BREAD  
AND WON'T HAVE ANY BUT HER.

DIED.

IN MINOT, MR. JOHN, AND ABEL CHANDLER, BROTHERS, AGED ABOUT 35, OF THE INFIRMARY.

### Cash in Market!

In various sums to suit purchasers, on-  
ly by calling or sending to Barton's and buying a Ticket. He has just sold a prize of Five Hundred Dollars, and is disposing of them every week.

Jan. 30, 1832. 3w 33

### NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of making and vending JOSEPH D. PRESCOTT'S Improved WINNOWING MACHINE, for the towns of Turner, Buckfield, Paris, Hartford, Sumner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Greenwood and Woodstock, and have commenced the business of manufacturing said machines.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the above article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

TERMS LIBERAL.

EZRA F. BEAL.  
WM. STEVENS.

Norway, Jan. 10, 1832. 30f

### GERMAN ELIXER.

An invaluable medicine for Colds, Coughs, and Influenza, for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. ASA BARTON, Agent for the State.

3w 33

### NEW GOODS.

#### Cheap for Cash!!

#### JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are, Bombazets, Merinos, Circassians, Camblets, Camblet Plaid, Flanel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicines, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearlings, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crapes, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, Bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coal Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing SILKS, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkts, Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedclothes, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Walkrs, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,  
DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
SC. & SC. & SC.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1834. 28f

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, PLANTATION NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Land in the Plantation numbered Eight, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the following sums:

Range, 7—No. of Lot. 8—No. of Acres, 100—Value, \$75.00—Deficient highway tax for 1829—\$7.65.

And unless said tax together with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me by the subscriber on or before the second day

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED.

From the Churchman.

**THE PARTING YEAR.**

Farewell! I go to that shadowy land,  
Where my fathers slumber—a mighty band;  
I go to the years that have pass'd away,  
To the ages that sleep in their silent decay.  
To the buried joys, to the hopes and the fears,  
That have smil'd on, or darken'd, the vanish'd  
years.

I go, and farewell to thee, dreary earth,  
There's a cloud on thy joy, there's a tear in  
thy mirth;  
For transient and faint is thy sunniest day,  
And thy visions of gladness will fade away,  
And the song, and the dance, and the festal  
are o'er,  
And the harp's wild music is heard no more.

Farewell! since I smiled in infancy's bloom,  
A thousand have gone to the silent tomb;  
A father weeps o'er his cherish'd son,  
And a mother laments for her nursing gone;  
The sailor-boy sleeps in the briny wave,  
And the soldier has found an early grave,

Farewell! farewell! for the summer hours  
Have faded away like the dewy flowers;  
The bird has flown to a warmer clime;  
The bee has forgotten her favorite thyme;  
The winter is here, with his snow wreath'd  
brow—

Farewell! I may not abide with ye now.

Mortals, I go to that shadowy land  
Where my fathers slumber—a mighty band;

O' ever remember, to you must come

The fatal hour that will seal your doom:

Then seek that bright world where the angels  
dwell—

Where years have no ending—Farewell, fare-

well!

M.

From the Liberator.

The Rev. Leigh Richmond mentions in one of his letters, the emotion which it excited in him, to see, during the communion service, a negro kneeling down by the side of Wilberforce.

Kneel, negro, thou hast refuge!

By that venerated form,

From those mildly beaming eyes

Will come no glance of scorn.

'T is the champion of thy cause—

He, who trusting in the power

Of Him, who girds the weak,

Was strong in fearful hour.

He hath met the battle's rage

With firm and fearless breast;

Nor till the victory's won,

Will he lay his spear in rest.

He hath shewn off, like dew drops,

The pageantries of earth,

And the hope that guides him onward

Beasts of immortal birth.

And earthly fame before him

Shrinks to a thing of nought;

Let his only monument

Be the good that he has wrought

Kneel, negro, by his side,

Here thou mayst know no other;

But a follower of the Crucified,

He will greet thee as a brother.

Now up to Heaven ascending,

The prayers of both are going,

The noble heart befriending,

And the grateful one overflowing.

And both alike are seen

By their Maker and their God;

Alike are both redeemed

By the dying Saviour's blood.

True, man may speak of difference,

But earthly chains are riven—

And the voice of pride is stilled

Before the throne of Heaven.

**EDITORIAL DIFFICULTIES.**

Next to poverty, delinquent subscribers and duns, to which most editors are subject, the greatest difficulty is to please the public. For so great is the variety of public taste and feeling, that had the conductor of a periodical paper as many heads and as many pens as his paper has readers, he could never hope to please all; for they cannot please themselves. Does he speak out in language plain and simple? it is mere common place; the taste of the learned is not gratified; it is fit only for the vulgar. Does he aspire to elegance? the unlearned cannot understand, and the learned regard him as a pedantic fellow, dabbling in what he has no real pretensions to. Does he show his colors, and boldly contend for his ground? he is too severe. Does he hide himself behind a mass of equivocal matter? he is a temporizing hypocrite. If he publishes extracts that are better than he can write, he has no talents of his own to display; and if he fills his paper with original matter, he might have given something better from the works of others. If he attempts to philosophize, it is dull and uninteresting; and if he write on plain and familiar subjects, every body knew them before. Does he attempt to instruct? he needs to be instructed. Does he use his endeavors to amuse? it is light and trifling. People generally are fond of being praised, and one would suppose this might satisfy them. But let an editor try the expedient, and he will soon find out his mistake. For such is the power of envy that no one will thank him for praising him, and every one will hate him for praising others. Most people are fond of hearing their neighbors slandered; but if you attempt to point out either the vices or follies of mankind, every one will find something applicable to himself; and here again you encounter the hatred of the whole mass. Every person can tell you how to conduct a paper to please himself, and of course to offend every one else.—These being stubborn facts there is no alternative but

for an editor to please himself if he can, and hazard the consequences. If he does this he will be certain of satisfying one, which is more than he can say if he tries to please all.—*Upland Union.*

**AUGUSTA, State of Maine, Jan. 19. 1832.**

*To the Editor of the Portland Courier.*

My dear old friend,—If I could n't write to you once in a while, I don't care but I should do. When any thing has kept me from writing two or three weeks, I get in such a taking, it seems as though I should split, and the only way I can get relief is to take my pen and go at it. The reason why you have n't heard from me this fortnight past, is this dreadful furzna. We've all got it here, and it is nothing but cough, cough, the whole time. If a member gets up to speak, they all cough at him. If he says any thing they like, they cough at it; and if he says any thing they don't like, they cough at it. So let him say what he will they keep a steady stream of coughing. I've been almost sick for a week. Some days I want hardly able to set up. But I'm getting cleverly now, and I hope I shall be able to let you hear from me once or twice a week during the session.

The wheels of government go pretty well this winter. Some say that some folks have tried to trug 'em two or three times, but I don't hardly think that is the case, for they hav n't been stopt once. And as I said in my last letter, if my friend Mr. Knowlton stands as foreman, and keeps his broad shoulders to the wheels, I don't believe they will stop this winter. By the way, I made a little small mistake about Mr. Knowlton's hat. I should n't have thought it worth while to mention it again, if the Augusta Courier of this morning hadn't spoke of it as though I did n't mean to tell the truth. Now you know Mr. Editor, I would n't be guilty of telling a falsehood for my right hand. When Mr. Knowlton called the members to order the first day of the session, I certainly thought I saw him holding in his hand a broad brimmed white hat. It might be my imagination, remembering how he used to look, or it might possibly be the hat of the member standing by the side of him, for I was some ways off.

Now to show the Augusta Journal, that it does n't see any straighter than other folks, I will just mention that it told a wrong story about me last week. It said that since my arrival here I might generally be seen mornings and evenings down on the river fishing for smelts. Now I don't doubt the Journal man did see somebody fishing for smelts, but I have n't been on the river since I've been in town, and he should be careful how he makes such assertions. Not that I think it's any more disgrace to fish for smelts than to fish for office; but thank my good stars and President Jackson, I don't have to fish for either now. I'm pesky fraid the general government may settle that hash down there to Madawaska as Mr. Netherlands that they left out to, recommended. If they should I'm afraid my jig would be up about fighting a battle very soon or getting to be President.

Our party's got into a dreadful kind of a stew here about who shall be next Senator to Congress and one thing another. We've got into such a snarl about it, I'm afraid we never shall get unravelling again without cutting off the tangents, and that would divide us so we never should hold together in the world. I wrote to the Argus yesterday, to be sure not to reply to the Age for its ungentlemanly remarks about Judge Preble, and hope it will be prudent enough to follow my recommendation. We must try to hush these matters up, or it'll be the death of the party. I've had a serious talk with friend Ruggles, and am in hopes he'll put his hand over the Thomaston paper and not let it belch out any thing that our enemies can make a handle of. And I guess we shall have a caucus and try to put a cooler on the Bangor Republicans and the Age.

The Legislators like Augusta consider able well, if it didn't cost 'em so much more than it did in Portland for a living. Such as had to pay two dollars and a half in Portland for board have to pay three and four dollars here. When I was in Portland, I used to get boarded for seven and six pence a week, and here the cheapest I could get boarded anywhere, was ten and six pence. The Augusta Courier last week said something about the folks here giving me a public dinner. I should like it pretty well, for I have rather slim dinners where I board. If you see cousin Sally, I wish you'd just ask her if she has time before and after school, if she'll knit me a pair of footings and send 'em up by the stage driver, for mine have got pretty full of holes, and I have n't any body here to mend 'em. Your old friend,  
Capt. JACK DOWNING.

Upwards of 200,000 coffee mills are annually made at Middletown, Ct. One factory alone makes about 90,000, besides 15,000 axes, 60,000 dozen of fancy soap, and 30,000 bandboxes.

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*Prospectus of a New Volume.*

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